Bombay Courier

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1820. [NUMBER 1564.

A CARD

THE Hon'ble The Governor, requests the Gentlemen of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Services, will favor him with their Company at a Ball and Supper, on Monday the 5th of June in Celebration of His Majesty's Birth-Day.

W. MARRIOTT,
A. D. C.

Bombay, 22d May.

Mr. Blair,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Commanders of Ships sailing from this Port, that he supplies all kinds of Ship Biscuit and Flour, of the best quality, the proof of which can be testified by the numerous Commanders of the Hon'ble Company's Trading Ships from Europe, and also, by the Free Traders from Europe, visiting this Port.

The following articles are Supplied by Mr. BLAIR, at the Bakery in Hummum-Street.

All sorts of soft Bread, Pastry and Confectionary, &c. &c.

	Rupees.
Fine large & small Cabin Biscuit,	28 *per cwt.*
Ditto Water Biscuit,	
Plain Rusk,	
Butter Biscuit,	12 *per md.*
Milk Rusk,	
Sweet Biscuit,	18 *per do.*
Ginger Bread-nuts	24 *per do.*
Queen Cake,	38 *per do.*
Plumb Cake,	1¼ *per lb.*
Plain Cake,	1¼ *per do.*
Fine Flour & Rolong,	28 *per cwt.*
Ship Biscuit and Flour,	12 *per do.*
Bran,	1¼ *per bag*

☞ A good allowance will be given to Captains, Pursers, or other Employers, on the payment of ready money.

Bombay, May 17.

Notice,

LEFT at the Office of *Framjee Cowasjee*, by Capt. *Thacker*, of the Ship Sarah, a Portable Sun Dial by *Blunt*, of Cornhill.

The Dial was given to Capt. *Thacker*, at Gravesend accompanied by a request that he would deliver it to a Gentleman at Bombay, whose name he forgot, and whom he was unable to find out during his stay here. It will be delivered to the Gentleman, for whom it was intended, on his granting a receipt for the same and defraying the expense of advertisement.

Bombay, May 17.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY, PUBLIC

Auction,

IN HIS

Commission Rooms,

THIS DAY' (*Wednesday.*)

SEVERAL Articles of Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Plate and Plated Ware, Glass Ware, &c. the Property of a Gentleman Proceeding to Europe, four Paintings by Morland, also a few Oil Paintings old but finely executed, two Palankeens, Twenty Casks Salt Provisions, a few Liquors &c. &c. at Twelve o'Clock precisely will be put up a Diamond Broach, Diamond Pin, a Capital Gold and Silver Watch, the Property of a Gentleman deceased, followed by Two Saddle Horses.

Apollo-House, May 24th 1820.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, May 17.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May, 17th Doctor Kennedy, Baroda Residency, from Severndroog

Do. 18th Lieut R. Clark, H. H. Nizam's R. H. from Aurungabad.

Do. Asst. Surgeon D. S. Young, H. H. Nizam's Do.

Do 22th Lieut. Wilkinson, 2d | 11th Regt. from Satarah

Do. Asst. Surgeon A Pollock, Pioneers from Panwell.

Do. Lieut. A. N. Riddell, from Surat.

Do. 23d Asst. Surgeon T. Severight from Mulligaum.

Do Lieut Harrison, 67th Regt. Do.

DEPARTURES.—17th Lieut. Col. Corsellis, I Bat. 4 Regt. to Baroda.

Do. 19th Major D. Campbell, 2d | 9th Regt. to Severndroog.

Do. 20th Captain T. Palin, 2d | 5th Regt. to Kopergaum.

Do. 21th Cornet H. Fawcett, 2d Regt. Cavalry to Katywar.

Do. 22th Doctor Kennedy, Baroda Residency to Baroda.

Do. Major Midford, 21 | 11th Regt. to Satarah.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Kaira, 10th May.—The heat here has been most intense for the last 3 or 4 days; the Thermometer in my Bungalow, which is considered in a cool situation, has never been below 104 throughout the day, and so excessive was the heat to-day that the Thermometer actually rose to 112, and I have just been informed that 5 Natives died at Ruttunpoor having been choaked by the hot winds; the oldest inhabitants say that they never experienced any thing so oppressive.

The Cholera Morbus, I regret stating carries off numbers of people daily, no less than 200 were attacked at a village called Neried 7 Coss distant, of whom 30 only died, so you will perceive that its severity has much abated.

Iam Sir,
Yours Truly
A. SUBSCRIBER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We would willingly be what Critc says, all things to all men; but here our talent is as much overrated as in a former case it was undervalued; we are however content, to do as much good as we can and trust we shall never deviate from the Christian doctrine of doing as we would be done by.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1820.

BUY. PREM. RS.		SELL. PREM. RS.
4½	Six per Cent. Bengal Loan 1819-20 par 108.	4

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupees. 2 | 1

30 Days	on Calcutta	110	100	Sicca Rs.
30 Days	on Madras	105	100	Madras do.
8 Days	on Surat	99	100	Surat do.
8 Days	on Poonah	103½	100	Poonah do.
8 Days	on Ahmedabad,	110½	100	Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 24th MAY, 1820.

From a total want of cargo for our China Ships of this season, the four that arrived some time ago, Viz. the Balcarras, Coutts, Thames and Warren Hastings, will sail in a few days; the first for Madras, Bengal and China, the second for Madras and China and the two last for Prince of Wales Island and China.

The following paragraph accounting for the protracted voyage of the Coutts has been kindly handed to us.

The Honorable Company's Ship Thomas Coutts encountered most tempestuous weather in leaving England & although she was to have left the Downs on the 9th of December, she did not get away owing to contrary winds till the 16th and it was not until the 4th January, that she was able to clear the British Channel having been repeatedly driven back.

The Times of the 1st of December, is entirely devoted to the debates in Parliament having made a sacrifice of all the advertisements of that day to enable them to give the debates more in detail.

Letters from the Cape of Good-Hope, mention that the Albinia, and Bombay Castle, had touched there sometime in January, and we are happy in stating that Sir Evan Nepean, was in tolerable health.

The variable and changeable weather noticed in our last Gazette, as having occurred in the week preceding, though unattended with any accident in our harbour or immediate vicinity, has we are sorry to say been felt most severely on the shores of the Southern Koncan, every day bringing accounts of Boat wrecks and lives lost. At Malwan, it appears to have been most violent; on the 10th instant, it blew a violent gale from the S. E. and S. W. attended with much rain and thunder and lightening, which threw every boat in the vicinity on the beach; more then twenty are completely wrecked, amongst them is the Bhowaney one of the H. C. armed Pattamars giving convoy to some boats laden with Timber. The strand at Malwan is said to be covered with broken boats and merchandize of all kinds; on shore every temporary building has been levelled with the dust, every house unroofed and the inhabitants during the continuance of the gale were in the greatest distress and anxiety.

Further down the accounts are still more disastrous for in addition, to a great number of Boats, the Angelica a Portugueze Ship has been lost some where to the southward of Marmegon, but hopes are entertained that some of the Cargo will be saved.

At Rajapoor the loss of property has been great, the strong gale having occasioned an extraordinary rise of the river; many warehouses that stood on the banks have been washed away.

At Zyghur or in the vicinity, an Arab Ship bound to this port from Prince of Wales Island, is said to have been wrecked.

Further down the accounts are more distressing, the Faz Rehmanee Captain Boles, which left this port on the 8th instant, is stated to have been wrecked off Mulky on the 10th or 11th, and what adds to the distress is that the whole of the crew with the exception of about 20 have perished. From the relation of one of the survivors, we collect that at the commencement of the gale, the ship was in 32 fms. water, but that after this the wind and sea was so violent, as to preclude much attention being given to the lead, the scuttles in the between decks having admitted so much water as to call all their care to the pumps; the Quarter Galleries had also been washed away the sails blown to pieces & the ship having become quite unmanageable she was brought to Anchor, at about 3 in the afternoon; at this time she was completely water logged, the pumps displaced, and the ship fast settling in the water; the Captain his wife and lady passenger and most of the officers and native passengers had for some time taken their station in the Long Boat on the Booms, as a place that afforded them the greatest security; shortly after this the narrator quitted the ship on a Spar and got on shore near Mulky between 7 or 8 in the evening. The Long Boat was washed off the Deck soon after, and came on shore bottom up, but without carrying a single person in safety; on the beach there were six dead bodies, amongst them the Captain's infant child.

This is all that is certainly known concerning this ill-fated ship, their misfortune commenced by the horses about 50 in number breaking loose and remaining all on one side; it would appear she foundered in about 10 fms. water, a little to the Southward of Mulky; she had on board a Box of Gold uninsured, valued at about a Lac of Rupees.

The Seamen found their way to Gundapore, and speak highly of the relief they received from Mr. T. Harris, the Collector, from thence they came in a Pattamar to this place, where they arrived yesterday.

After this melancholy recital we may be allowed to express our feelings of regret on this sad occasion, and to add, that Captain and Mrs. Boles were universally esteemed and beloved, and their premature death is sincerely lamented by all those who knew their worth; the other Lady Miss Greenwaller has left behind her many friends and sorrowing relatives who feel this affliction most poignantly.

Some apprehensions are also entertained for the safety of the Hope, Hashmy, Hibernia, and Dottrell all of which sailed from hence on the 8th instant, and there is no want of reports of their loss, which we trust are unfounded; one Ship was seen to pass the Rehmanee, apparently in good order, after that Ship had anchored.

The following is the report of deaths from Cholera Morbus, from 16 of May to 22 inclusive.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
16 May	5	3	2	10
17 ——	4	8		12
18 ——	4	3	3	10
19 ——	4	2		6
20 ——	6	2	2	10
21 ——	7	7	1	15
22 ——	5	4		9
	35	29	8	72

The chief seat of this Sickness is in the Kommattee Village, Dungaree and Mombadevi.

In the Asiatic Journal for December, we find some of our observations so preposterously handled, as to induce us to notice them. As an apology for so doing, the Editor of that Journal says "We have made two or three verbal alterations in order to avoid an incidental occasion for dissent in a hasty phrase.

If there was occasion to dissent, a Note would have been the readiest vehicle, and would have saved the trouble, of interpolation and [illegible] rendering the verbal alteration more conspicuous, as at present they are so intermixed with the text as to make it impossible to separate them, without having the Bombay Gazette, (not the Courier) in possession. On one occasion we said alluding to the Crews of Free Traders.

They must be governed by something more like reason, and must be treated more like men. This sentence not pleasing our Critic, he has altered it gratuitously thus.

They must be governed by something like compromise and must be treated like favorite slaves.

This is the alteration we complain of and we cannot at all conjecture, what led to it, without the Editor has been formerly a slave merchant and still likes to talk about them. We cannot however so well forgive him for the insertion of a line of his own which we do not claim and therefore give him all the credit of it.

For hard labour they are paid by Coaxing.

This solitary line stands by itself, and will stand we hope as a beacon to this would be Critic to show him the danger of meddling with things out of his own sphere of knowledge.

Slavery and Coaxing are two words not in the Vocabulary of a British Seaman.

In this season of Bottle cleansing we should be wanting to our subscribers if we did not warn them by the following anecdote against the use of shot in performing that necessary operation, more particularly as we have ourselves experienced the deliterious effect, of the metal alluded to. Coarse sand is an excellent substitute.

Cleaning Bottles—It is well known that bottles, in which wine has been kept, are usually cleaned by means of small shot, which, by their rolling motion, detach the tartrate of potash from the sides of the bottles. This practice, which is generally pursued by wine merchants, may give rise to serious consequences, as is evident from the following case:—

"A gentleman, who had never in his life experienced a day's illness, and who was constantly in the habit of drinking half a bottle of Madeira wine after dinner, was taken ill, in the course of the evening, with a severe pain in the stomach and bowels, which gradually yielded, within twelve hours, to the remedies prescribed by his medical adviser. The day following, he drank the remainder of the same bottle of wine, and within two hours afterwards he was again seized with a violent head-ache, shiverings, and great pain over the whole body. His apothecary, being suspicious that the wine he had taken might be the cause

...shot ...laz...
...elt ...acted of ...whil...
...metal was dissolved. ...ore, had become con-
taminated with lead and arsenic, the shot being a compound of these metals, which, no doubt, produced the mischief.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

The Honorable Company's Ship Thomas Coutts, Captain William Majoribanks, leaves this in a few days, touching at Madras with His Excellency Sir Thomas and Lady Munro, on her way to China.

The Orient, homeward bound from this port touched at Calicut on the 7th May, we are happy in stating that her passengers all continued in good health.

The Danish Ship Hoogly from Damaun, passed the harbour on Sunday last in prosecution of her return voyage to Madras and China.

The Portuguese Brigs Cacador and St. Antonio from Damaun anchored off the harbour on Saturday evening last, and sailed in prosecution of there voyage to Macoa on Monday.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 16. His M. Ship Eden, Francis E. Loch, Esq. Captain, from Persian Gulph.

Do. 17. Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, from Bussire, 3d. May.

Do. Ship Angelica, Thomas Crawford, from Persian Gulph, 29th April.

Do. Armed Pattamar, Turrerow, Syrang Nizmoodeen, put back fr m Sea.

Do. 19. The H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieut. George Robson, from Sur...t, 11th May.

Do. 22 The H. C. Cruizer, Thetis, Lieut. R. Reynolds, from Surat, 19th May.

PASSENGERS.

Per Eliza.—Mr. and Mrs. Hill.

Per Angelica.—Mrs. Crawford, Lieut. E. W. Jones, 1st Bat. 2d, Regt. 20 H. C. Invalids.

Per Thetis.—Lieut. and M...

DEPARTURES.—May 16. Ship Charlotte, John Stevenson, to Mandvie.

Do. 17 Ship An... (Free Trader), Thomas Thatcher to London.

Do. 18. Brig Countess of London, J. Schmidt, to Nacquddah and Puto Penang.

Do. Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Nizmoodeen, to Northward.

Do. 19 Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Dose Mahomed, to Surat.

Do. 20 Brig Dadaloy, Nacqudah Syed Mustapha, to Malay Coast.

PASSENGERS.

By Charlotte.—Detachment of H. M. 65th Regt.

By Ann.—Captain Gibson, Doctor Burrell of H. M. 65th Regt. Lieut. Warren of H. M. 65th Regt. J. Mowatt-Chief Officer Ship Charlotte, Mr. Thatcher.

By Countess of London.—Mr. M. Boyd to Ceylon.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Castlereagh, for China.
Ship Faze Allum, for Persian Gulph.
Ship Ahmedy, for Malabar.
Ship Cumbrian, for Bengal.
Ship Asia, for do.
Ship Cambridge, for Madras and Pinang.
Ship Futta Alvadood, for Malacca.
Ship Navikaun Samoot, for Siam.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIPS.

Eden.

H. C. Cruizers.

Margaret and Frances, Teignmouth, Sylph, Prince of Wales, Ternate, Thetis.

H. C. Ships.

Earl Balcarras, Thames, Coutts, Warren Hastings.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ahmedy, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Cumbrian, Ann, Lovely Tish, Royal Charlotte, Francis Warden, Elizabeth, Carron, Union Castle, Asia Felix, Glorioso, Futteh Alvadood, Asia, Faz el Kurim, Angelica.

BENGAL.

Cambridge, Eliza.

FREE TRADER.

Blenden Hall.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Cochin, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caroline, Triunfo Americano,

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor.

SIAMESE.

Navikhan Samoot,

FRENCH.

Cæsar, Brig.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

APRIL 27.—Ship Thalia, P. Herbert, from London the date of her departure from London is not mentioned.

...*rom Madras.*—Mr. Thomas ...dy;
...*patam*,—Captain Cazalet.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In 2 or 3 days.

Brig Tagus. T. Myler, for Padang.
Ship Lord Minto, Charles Maitland, for Padang and China.
Ship Perseverance, J. Greig, for ditto and Java.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

APRIAL 23.—Ship Pallas. H. Philip, for London, via Isle of France.

Do. 24. American Ship Franklin, B. Ring, for Boston.

Do. do. Ship Hero of Malown, James Neish, for Penang.

Do. 25. Ship Indian Oak, Fearon, for South America.

Do. 26. Ship Janet Hutton, T.. Howard, for ditto.

Do. 37. Ship Travancore, John Boog, for Persian Gulph.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Portuguese Ship, Conde de Rio Pardo.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following stations on the 29th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The Lady Castlereagh, Sulimany, Cochin, Rozalia, (P.) and inward bound Bark George.

BELOW KEDGEREE.

Remain,—The Daphne and Mary, (Lux) outward bound.

AT SAUGUR POINT.

Remain,—The Essex, outward bound.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 27, Brig Brothers, Captain A. Shelly, from Calcutta 24th March, Sandheads 1st April;

Do. Brig Catherine, R. Gibson, from Galle 19th April;

Do. Ship Four Sisters, J. Daniels, from Rangoon 2d April, Pondicherry 28th do.;

Do. May 1, Brig Skylark, J. Purvis, from Chittagong 24th March, and Point de Galle 19th April;

Do. 2, Ship Norfolk, T. Lutey, from London 27th November 1819, Teneriffe 22d December, and Cape 1st March;

Do. Ship Neptune, G. Vint, from Batavia 9th March;

Do. Brig Helen, G. Kemp, from Cuddalore 1st May.

DEPARTURES.—April 29, H. M. Ship Carron, Captain Furneaux, on a Cruize;

Do. Brig Catherine, R Gibson, for Calcutta;

Do. May 2, Admiral Drury, Tackit, for Trincomalie.

General Register ... Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

...t Surat on the 12th ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. Carr, Lieut. Henry Sandwith, 2d | 4th Regiment, youngest son of the late Dr. Sandwith, 2d Member of the Medical board on this Establishment, to Miss Comins.

By the Revd. Mr. Wade, on the 13th May, Lieut. William Charles Newhouse, of H. M. 65th Regiment, to Miss Christian Blair.

BIRTH.

On the 19th instant, the Lady of Captain Phillip Maughan, of the H. C. Bombay Marine, of a Son.

DEATH.

On the 20th instant in the evening, William the infant Son of Captain Phillip Maughan, H. C. Marine. aged 38 hours.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.

On the 23th ultimo, at Serampore, by the Rev Fre Jokinho de Nevis, Mr. John Cranstone, to Mis Maria D'Cruz.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday last, the 27th ultimo, Mrs. M. Meyers, of a Son.

On the 31st ultimo, at Kurnaul, the Lady of Capt. R. W. Smith, of the 6th Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Hussanabad, on the 7th ultimo, lamented with the deepest sorrow, by his afflicted parents, Robert Wilkinson Lumley, Son of Lieut. Colonel Lumley, aged 14 months.

On the 21st ultimo, Mrs. Elizabeth Howden. Wife of Mr. Charles Howden, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 45 years.

On the 23d ultimo, at Bancoora, the infant son of Lieut. F. Bellow, of the 1st Batt. 13th N. I. aged 5 months.

At Berhampore, on the 24th ultimo, Richard, the infant son of Lieut. Pennefather, H. M. 59th Regt. aged 7 months and a half.

On the 25th ultimo, Mrs. B. A. Clements, Wife of Mr. George Clements, aged 51 years.

On the 27th instant, Mrs. Anna Bowers, the Wife of Mr. George Bowers, aged 24 years and 1 month. A Lady much endeared by those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, leaving a disconsolate Mother, Husband, and five helpless Children to bewail her untimely loss.

On the 3d March last, at Shahpore, Zillah Tirhoot John Purves, Esq, after a lingering illness.

At Goruckpore, on the 25th March, Mrs. Elizabeth White, Wife of conductor P. White—aged 34 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Tinnevelly, on the 26th April, the Lady of J. Haig, Esq. of a Son.

At St. Thome, on Monday the 24th April, Mrs. G. E. Askin, of a Son.

In Black Town, on the evening of the 27th Ultimo, Mrs. A. Harrington, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 28th of April, Catharine, Wife of Lieut. Colonel Josiah Marshall.

On Tuesday last, the 15th April, after a severe illness of 8 hours, Mr. M. C. Mayne, aged 27 years and 7 months, Serjeant Major of the Garrison of Fort St. George,—deeply regretted by his numerous relations and friends.

On Saturday last, the 29th April, James, the Infant Son of Mr. A. Harrington.

CURRENT ...E. OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday; April 29, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
2 0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation (PREMIUM.)	1 12

We have taken from the Mirror of Friday, the following melancholy account of the death of several hundred persons at Hurdwar on the 11th instant:—

"Under the impression of one of the most horrid sights, and in the agitation which it has naturally occasioned, I write to give you a hurried statement of the scene of which I have been an eye witness. From the *Saiet* of the Purbee unfortunately happening at the hour of three and half English time of this day, A. M. crowds of infatuated pilgrims forced their way in overwhelming masses to the sacred bathing place.

"As most people who have been up the country, have visited Hurdwar and seen the steps leading down to Hunke Pyree. I need not give a description of them further than stating they are very steep in descent and about 10 feet broad, with high walls on the side—At the summit from the town of Hurdwar side, there is an ascent by a broad flight of steps, at the top of these the guards were stationed to prevent the crowds pressing indiscriminately—a little before day break the Sunyassees, and Byragees, who had quarreled in 1796, vied with each other at the top for precedency of bathing, and made a sudden rush in which the unfortunate sepoys and all the multitude who were descending were carried down with such violence that they got jammed together within three steps of the water—where an angle of the old sacred Pyree Muth—and an angle of the munder of Mahadeo closes the passage to about 7 feet, and opens with a swell behind. Here the unfortunate beings were crammed together with such violence, that motion or use of limbs was unavailing—the weak, the strong, in vain made efforts, it was all the same—the more exertion made the more entwined their limbs became, at half past 7 A. M. I was a witness to this horrid scene, the cries, the moans of the unfortunate multitude were heart rending in the extreme, strength force or any contrivance or effort to assist them was in vain. I made several to extract those who were in the foremost file below, but their bodies, legs and arms were so entwined that it was impossible, to extract one of them—and nothing equals the apathy of the rascally Poojaree Brahmins—A pleasing part of this recital throws a ray of a brighter line on the sepoys of the 5th and 27th, and the Goorkah corps who though people of high cast and prepossessions were stript and actively employed in extracting the dead—this was a labour of no small exertion—as they had to clear away the dead from near sixty feet, in an angle of fifty-six or sixty degrees, before they could extract the living who were below. Colonel Patton and several officers by their exertions and cheering the sepoys induced them to clear the mass of dead away. At ten A. M. the living who were below were extracted in a most horrid state, their limbs, blistered inflamed, and in a state of putrefaction—the number alive did not exceed thirty beings and an extraordinary instance I must record, which was a young woman who was under the whole mass in the centre and alive, who had merely her head and arms free.

"From the information I could collect from those who were present when this unfortunate circumstance occurred, the time as stated was at 3 or ½ past 3 A. M. and what must have been the cause of the deaths of those on the upper steps, must have been the multitude who raised, over them down-wards and who could not return until the military stopped up all the passage above—and prevented the other crowds following them.—Although the Brahmin's prediction of sickness has not been fulfilled, the deaths at the sacred place have given some sanction to their prophecy, and even this unfortunate accident they will make a plea of still deluding the ignorant multitude. No exact account of the dead can be given, but it must exceed 400 persons, a vast number of these were Sunyasses and Byragees. I saw 4 of the Gorkeeah corps, only one alive and who was jammed closed to the angle of the small mutt.

"Two boats have also been sunk by the press of persons on board, and many people drowned—the fair has commenced thining, the crouds going away are mostly from the nearest places, the merchants have been unable to dispose of any thing from the bustle, most of the purchases and sales will commence to-morrow.

"P. S. The report of the dead amounts to 430, Lieutenant Boys of the 5th, as soon as intelligence reached him of the guards being forced, moved up with a company; and it is said stones were thrown from the houses. At day-light he began removing the dead bodies.—The dead bodies were all floating in the Ganges; the ...we repor... loss o... Captain Bacc... he West... , and that her ca... well ...ew had been saved. We have sinc... more fully informed regarding circumstan... connected with this shipwreck, which are ... highly creditable to individuals resident on that Coast, that we should be wanting in our duties if we witheld the detail from the public.—

The *Johnny*, it appears, was driven on shore a little to the Southward of Analaboo, and her crew were no doubt pleased with the idea of saving their lives with the sacrifice of what their illfated vessel contained. Had they been driven on the coasts of Kent or Cornwall, their feelings would have been nearly the same and their anticipations might have been fulfilled. As it was, they beheld, as soon as they were aground, the Malays from the Southward approaching to plunder, and they must have submitted to the hardship of finding every visitor help himself to what he liked, had it not been for the Rajah of Analaboo, whose ideas of honour and hospitality would reflect lustre on the most eminent in more civilized countries. This worthy chief, on discovering the disastrous situation of the *Johnny*, repaired immediately to the spot with his people, drove of the maranders who had come to profit by the distresses of the scene, proceeded actively to work in saving the cargo, and did not quit the place until the whole had been got on shore and secured. Seven days and nights were thus passed by the Rajah, during which his exertions were unceasing in the day time, and at night he reposed upon the beach, to ensure the protection of the property around him, having some branches of co-co-nut trees for his couch, and the firmament for his canopy. Had it been practicable to get the vessel off, he would have also remained longer, and directed the utmost exertions of his people to that object.

Deriving our information from the best authority, we are able to add, that the generous and friendly conduct, thus exhibited by the Rajah of Analaboo, although it may appear extraordinary to persons who have formed sweeping ideas to the disadvantage of the Malay character, only justifies the very high opinion which those accustomed to trade on the West Coast have hitherto maintained respecting that chief. It accords so well with his former professions and behaviour, as to demonstrate his sterling worth, and to place the sincerity and goodness of his heart in a very amiable point of view. Highly creditable as such an action would be under any circumstances, its merits is not a little enhanced by the reflection, that, had the brig been driven on shore on almost any other part of the coast, in possession of the natives, the cargo would not only have been plundered speedily, but the commander and his men would have been hardly able to retain, from the rapacious hands of the plunderers a single jacket to shield themselves from the inclemency of the weather.—

Hurk.

APRIL 24.

By the Ship *Flora*, we have received letters and papers from the Cape of Good Hope up to the 15th of January, on which day the *Commodore Hayes* arrived there with a detachment of the 21st Dragroons—the troops sickly. The shipping arrivals and departures previous to that date will be found under the proper head.

The following articles, under date the 15th January, refer to the departure of Lord Charles Somerset from the Cape.

"His Excellency the Governor having decided, that he would receive the address from the court of justice, and the several civil departments of the colony, at ten o'clock on the 12th instant, his Excellency, accompained by Major General Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, K. C B. was accordingly met at the hour appointed, in the hall of the court of justice by the public functionaries, when the Chief Justice, in his own and their names, delivered the following address:—

To his Excellency General the Right Honorable Lord Charles Henry Somerset, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

"'We the undersigned, the chief justice, and members of the court, the fiscal, the president and members of the burgher senate, with the other civil and ecclesiastical boards and functionaries of this colony, being informed of your Excellency's intention shortly to proceed to England, on leave of absence from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, cannot allow your Excellency to depart without a public tribute of the grateful sentiments with which we and the inhabi-

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ave p[illegible]ed their uni[illegible]
artial[illegible]se, so peculiar[illegible]
gove[illegible]ment: and every thin[illegible]
tended to maintain the purity and
gnity of the administration of justice,
has been an object of your Excellency's
anxious care.

"'It is, during your Lordship's administration, that a foundation has been laid to bring the municipal laws of the colony from their present diffused state, into that order, which was necessary to their being generally known and understood, and to enable his Majesty's government to make the colony feel the beneficial effect of its influence in this respect also.

"'The freedom and sacredness of religious worship, have found in your Excellency a strenuous protector; and the existing means for the education of youth, so imperative a consideration in this rising settlement, have not only been secured, but an inexpensive road has also been opened for the attainment of a higher degree of knowledge and improvement, by the establishment of a public library.

"'To your administration, my Lord, has been reserved the pleasing but arduous task of giving to our fellow inhabitants at the boundaries, the most confident conviction, that it is in the power of government to check that unconquerable desire of plunder and blood, which their Caffre neighbours have always shown and effectually to prevent them from further ravages. To attain this point, has ever been the general wish; but all the means hitherto adopted, however strong, however mild and peaceable, had proved fruitless. The personal sacrifices made by your Lordship in repairing a second time to Caffraria, have met with their due reward, in enabling you to adopt those measures, which have at last accomplished this most desirable object beyond all expectation. This happy result will have the most material influence on agriculture, and consequently on inland trade, which has never ceased to experience your Excellency's paternal encouragement.

"'Foreign trade has also met with your Excellency's protection and support; and should there exist any impediment to its extension & freedom, we have the strongest reasons to be satisfied, that it has not been in the power of your Excellency to remove them.

"'In short, my Lord whithersoever we turn ourselves, order and tranquility reign every where. The colony at this moment exhibits a most pleasing picture of cheerful acquiescence, in and sincere attachment to the principles of the present administrption. This can alone be the result of justice and liberality! And as we are assured, that this cannot be but flattering to your Excellency's feelings, so on the other hand, we hope it will justify a confident reliance on your Excellency's consideration, and on the benevolence of the present mother country.

"'And under such circumstances may not the colonists have reason to flatter themselves, that the same sentiments which your Excellency has so unequivocally evinced amongst them, will animate your Excellency in the mother country? We conceive no doubt of it may be entertained, as we are convinced, that your Excellency will ever consider it as a real gratification to your own feelings, to promote the prosperity and welfare of this colony, as far as lies in your power.

"'We conclude therefore, with recommending our interests to a continuance of your Excellency's paternal care especially those relating to agriculture and commerce. Every restriction in this regard, is a restriction on the prosperity of the settlement, and the removal of it, therefore, cannot fail of strengthening, by ties of gratitude, the attachment of this part of his Majesty's subjects, to their present mother country.

"'We flatter ourselves in the hope of your Excellency's safe return among us, at no very distant period, crowned with the approbation of His Majesty's government, and vested with all that authority, which may be necessary to enable your Excellency, to evince, without restraint your good intentions towards this country.

[illegible]wards."

His [illegible]ncy was pleased [illegible]e-
turn the following answer:—

"'Mr. Chief Justice, and Gentlemen,

"'I have listened to the address which you have just done me the honor to present, with sentiments of the most heartfelt satisfaction.

"'However strongly I might feel, that, since the colony has been entrusted to my administration, I have been most anxious to promote its interests, and to secure its prosperity; yet I had not presumed to anticipate, that my endeavours would have been crowned with the flattering reward, which your partiality has now bestowed.

"'The indulgence of my royal master, has permitted me to proceed on urgent private affairs to England; but though my stay there is likely to be extremely limited, I trust you will believe, that I shall not cease to propose and urge such measures, as will, in my humble judgment, combine the general improvement of this, with the interests and policy of the parent country.

"'It is impossible for me to overlook your gratifying allusion to the late Caffre war. You have been pleased, gentlemen, to attribute principally to me, the successful termination of that war. For my own part, the only merit to which I feel entitled, (if indeed it deserves that name,) is my ready and uniform confidence in your brave fellow colonists, whose loyalty & courage, unappalled by the severest privations, (and aided by the tried discipline and habitual valour of his Majesty's regular troops,) produced results which, we may reasonably hope, will establish tranquility upon an advantageous & permanent basis

"'With regard to the other topics embraced in your addreess, it would be most ungrateful in me, were I not to seize the opportunity to acknowledge the assistance which I have received from the talent and assiduity of the officers of the several department of this government.

"'Your services, Mr. Chief Justice, have been particularly conspicuous. The wisdom, firmness, and equity, with which you have conducted the duties of the Judicial chair, while they have commanded my personal regard and esteem, have conferred additional dignity on that important office.

"'Gentlemen,

"'Looking, as I do, to an early resumption of my duties here, I cannot but feel, that the very kindness of the address which I have just had the honor of receiving, imposes a heavy responsibility, and I am only supported under the weight of that responsibility, by the consciousness of the honest zeal which will animate my future exertions, and which will, I trust, obtain for me a continuance of your favor and approbation.

"'I have now, gentlemen, only the gratifying task to perform, of presenting to you the distinguished officers, in whose charge I have been authorized to place the government during my absence, and to convey to you my fullest conviction, that the tried experience and acknowledged talents of Sir Rufane Donkin, cannot fail to advance the interests of the colony, and to entitle him to your support and attachment.'"

"The Colonial Secretary, by command of his Excellency, then proceeded to administer the usual oaths to Major-General Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin, K. C. B. When these were concluded, the Chief Justice addressed Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin; and after congratulating him upon his appointments and expressing the satisfaction which all must feel from seeing the administration, during his Excellency's absence, placed in such able hands, proceeded to recommend the colonists to his favor and protection; assuring him, that he would find them a people disposed to repay that protection with unshaken loyalty and cheerful obedience to the laws.

"Sir Rufane, in reply expressed his sense of the favourable opinion which had been formed of him, and begged leave to assure the chief justice, and the several functionaries, that it was his anxious wish with their advice and assistance, to conduct the government of the colony upon the same principles as his Excellency the Governor, and thereby deserve their confidence and support."

[illegible]kin, K. C. B. had taken c[illegible]
government, was publicly [illegible]
town house, immediately a[illegible]ice
barkation of his Excellency t[illegible]t half [illegible]t ten [illegible]
nor."

To the above we add the following from a private communication.

"In perusing the address from the public functionaries, it must appear at one view that the mercantile interest of the colony have been sadly negligent in their duty in not offering their moiety of praise to his Excellency Lord Charles Henry Somerset, for the numerous benefits the colony would seem to have enjoyed under his Lordship's administration; but on enquiring further it will be found that no act of his Lordship has been favorable to the commercial body, save one—the grant of a piece of government ground to build an Exchange on. On the contrary, to the charges upon shipping have been added the enormous tax for wharfage of one rix dollar per ton—shipping or landing—and now when the legislature have thought proper to remove the objectionable Post-office bill and substitute more moderate charges on letters, his Lordship has doubled the *Colonial Postage* on letters arriving from England.—

"These two acts, have been the subject of remonstrance, and a few hours before the fulsome address was presented, a memorial from the members of the commercial hall was delivered to his Lordship on these subjects.—It is deplorable at this period of time, that the subjects of his Majesty should be subjected to the Dutch law, and the most arbitrary measures of that mode of government still sanctioned."

Nurringpoor, (or Gurrakwarrah.)—[illegible] the approaching departure of the 2d Battalion [illegible]7th Regiment Native Infantry, it was determ[illegible]
to have [illegible]eatrical Performanc[illegible]
according[illegible] *Love à la Mode.*" "and *Who[illegible]
the Dupe?*" were selected. On the evenin[illegible]
of the 14th these pieces were performed, an[illegible]
on the dropping of the curtain, Gradus cam[illegible]
forward, and repeated the following lines, b[illegible]
Sandford.

As some fond wretch, who bids a long adieu
To scenes he lov'd, he ne'er again may view:
And as, with ling'ring footsteps, on, he strays,
He drops a tear to former happier days.
So We, obedient to a higher call,
With aching hearts now see this curtain fall.
And yet to cheer us, midst this sad adieu,
Think on the plaudits we have gain'd from you.
Here then the dream must end—This mimic field,
To one of hardier exercise must yield.
Here too, our Scenic Band, whose little art.
United, only aim'd to please, must part.
And ye! whose smiles have cheered our labors past,
Whose praise rewarded, We must leave at last.
Friends! Fare ye well! May some propitious Power
Again unite us in a happier hour;
Should then the Tragic Muse one tear excite,
Or Comedy with Laughter rule the night.
At our attempts, may each fair bosom swell.
With hearts as happy as to night—FAREWELL!

The party then adjourned to neighbouring tents, where a Farewell Supper to Major Boscawen and his Officers was provided, and the evening terminated in that harmony and mutual good understanding, which has ever subsisted between the two Corps. On the morning of the 16th, the 2nd of the 27th commenced their march to Asseergurh.

Calcutta Journal,—May 2.

Madras.

May 4.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. T. Daniel, Superintendent of the Government Lotteries.

Mr. W. W. Weston, Master Attendant at Porto Novo.

Among the Shipping arrivals, in addition to the *Norfolk*, are the Ship *Four Sisters* from Pegu, the Brig *Skylark* from Chittagong, and the Ship *Neptune*, from Batavia.

Passengers by the Neptune.—John Sewell, Esq. and Edward Coles, Esq. for Calcutta.

The *Surrey* and *Nestor* are stated to have been at the Cape when the *Norfolk* sailed.

The Ship *Cochin* is expected to touch here from Calcutta on the way to England, and may be hourly looked for.

His Majesty's Ship *Carron*, Captain Furneaux, left the Roads on Saturday.

We have much pleasure in announcing that, on Wednesday last, the 26th

Ceylon.

April 15, 1820.

H. M. Ship Dauntless sailed for Trincomalie on Sunday evening last—The Lieut. Governor embarked about sun-set, accompanied by Major Fraser, and Captain Sweeting, the Deputy and the Assistant Quarter Masters General—We find, by the Master Attendant's report, that she passed Galle the following day, and there can be no doubt, from the prevalence of Southerly winds, of her having made a very expeditious passage to Trincomalie.

We hear from Jaffna that the Session of the Supreme Court was expected to terminate on the 12th or 13th Instant—the Judges may therefore be expected in Colombo about the 20th Inst.

English Extracts.

LONDON MARKETS.

COFFEE.—There were no public sales of Coffee brought forward last week; the demand by private contract, particularly on Friday, was brisk and extensive, St. Domingo realizing all prices, from 125s up to 129s. and 130s, and even at the advance there were few sellers: for the other descriptions of Coffee there were few enquiries.

This forenoon there were no public sales, and it is expected very few will be brought forward for some weeks. The demand for St. Domingo is considerable: there are many [illegible] 128s. and 129s, but there are, we [illegible]nder 130s. Many holders [illegible]ot bring forward their Coffee at the [illegible]nt prices; they anticipa[illegible] much, higher [illegible]s in the spring, and the great [illegible]roportion [illegible] the Coffee in London is now held by speculators on that event. The exporters have also shewn a great disposition lately to buy, but whenever they come to market, the prices of Coffee have adva ced, which has prevented them purchasing to any extent.

COTTON.—The demand for Cotton has been nearly suspended; there have been very few purchases since our last report. It is however to be observed, that notwithstanding the heavy market, there are few sellers, and we believe no considerable parcels are pressed upon the market it is in consequence believed, that the extensive houses who have Cottons will continue to hold with much firmness, in the expectaion of a revival of trade in the spring of 1820.

Importations of Cottons since our last:

2325 bales	Surat	116 bales	American
64	Brazils	8	West India

Importations of Cotton in 1819:

62269 bales	Bengal	13519 bales	Brazil
42448	Surat	3188	American
6445	Madras	4365	West India Islands.
584	Bourbon	378	Smyrne

Liverpool, Dec.

"The demand for Cotton has continued very steady throughout the whole of the week, and prices of all descriptions have been fully maintained. To-day there were brought forward by auction 440 Orleans, which went off steadily at 12½d. a 14¼d. for inferior to good fair, and one lot very ordinary 12d. There were also sold, 44 Sea Islands at 2s. 3[illegible] a 2s. 5½d. for good fair to fine, and 40 stained 12½d. a 20½d. The other sales of the week consist of 1750 Boweds 14½d. a 13d. for very ordinary to fair. 13½d. a 13½d. for good fair to good, and a few prime 14d; 250 Orleans 12½d. a 14½d. for inferior to good fair, and a few prime 16½d; 100 Tenessees 11½d.; 60 Sea Islands 2s. 1d. a 2s. 4d.; 1300 Pernams, 17d. a 17½d. 1550 Maranhams 15d. for inferior, 15½d. for good fair to good; 900 Bahias 15½d. a 16½d. for fair to good fair, and a few prime 17d.; 120 Minas Nevas 14½d. 15½d: 190 Minas Geras 13½d; 600 Demeraras 14d. a 14d. a 17d; 24 West Indias 12½d 20 Carthegenas 14½d; 40 Surats 8d. a 10d. for midding to good fair; 280 Bengals 8½d. a 9d. for good fair to good; making a total, including those sold by auction, of about 7700 bags.—The arrivals are 7068 bags."

THE FUNDS.—Yesterday and to-day are holidays at the Bank and Stock-Exchange; the latter is shut. There have however been a considerable number of brokers and jobbers on the Royal Exchange, and a little business has been done. At 3 o'clock, Consols for account 68¼ ⅛ ⅛ 8.

[*London December* 28.

[illegible] at this interview but Mr. [illegible]nd Mr. Bird. The latter [illegible]tly over the petty cash book, [illegible]e should like to bring a friend to inspect the accounts: Mr. Hardacre, however, refused this. He told Mr. Bird that he was more anxious to find an active man as a purchaser, who could take a part in the management, as it was too extensive for himself to conduct, as there were two other offices for the sale of the medicine, the one at the West India Docks & the other at Liverpool, with a clerk at each; and that if Mr. Bird chose to become a purchaser, and undertake the active management, he should have a salary of one guinea per day, and allowance for his travelling expences. Mr. Bird, induced by these additional advantages, agreed to close with the proposal, and paid Mr. Hardacre two thousand guineas for the purchase, and as soon as the deeds were prepared and executed, he paid thirty-one pounds ten shillings, the solicitor's charge for deeds and stamps. It became necessary to send those deeds to the country residences of Mr. Stratton, and his brother, and of Mr. Higgon, for their signatures, as their shares amounted to above two-thirds of the whole concern. This engagement was executed early in 1811. But after some considerable time, when Mr. Bird found there was no dividend forthcoming, and no appearance of his being put into the employment proposed by Mr. Hardacre, he became desirous of getting out of the concern, and applied to Mr. Higgon to use his influence with Mr. Hardacre to return him his money, Mr. Hardacre did subsequently agree so to do; and handed over to him at different times about four hundred and eighty pounds; but Mr. Bird was never able to obtain from him any more. Mr. Bird never had seen either of the Messrs. Stratton or Mr. Higgon at the office, Charing-cross, nor had ever spoken to any of them about the purchase or the profits; nor were they present at any interview about the bargain, nor at the execution of the deed. Mr. Hardacre ultimately became a bankrupt. Mr. Bird attended at one of his meetings at Guildhall, with a view, if he was permitted, to prove the balance still due to him against the bankrupt's estate, but he was not allowed so to do by the commissioners. At length, finding no chance of obtaining his claim, he called at the office of Mr. Stratton's solicitor, and also that of Mr. Higgon, and said he was advised to indict them and Mr. Hardacre for a criminal conspiracy; but if his money was repaid he would do nothing more in the business. He had also said, that he considered Mr. Higgon the least culpable in this affair, but still he should be obliged to include him with the rest. This overture, however, was decidedly rejected by both solicitors, who told him that those gentlemen had no concern whatever with the property but as purchasers of shares like himself, and that they, too, had lost their money in the concern. Mr. Bird, however, proceeded to prefer his indictment before the Grand Jury, who found the bill. They younger Mr. Stratton had since died; and Mr. Higgon, who at the time of his purchase enjoyed a very considerable landed property, bequeathed to him by his uncle, the late Mr. Benton, one of the Masters on the Pleaside of the Court of King's Bench, the whole of which he had lost by this unfortunate speculation, was, from a state of afluent independence, now reduced to the necessity of becoming clerk in a solicitor's office.

A Mr. Copeland, now a master baker, in George-street, Manchester-esquare, deposed, in evidence, that he himself had been induced by similar means with Mr. Bird to purchase an eighticth share of this medicine from Mr. Hardacre, for which he paid 2,000 guineas. This was some years before the purchase of Mr. Bird; and he never received one farthing profit.

Mr. Bell, the book-keeper at the office, Charing-cross, said, he never received any money but for the goods sold by retail at his office, which upon an average of many years, was not above five

[illegible] a week.

[illegible]ervis, for the defenda[illegible] Hard[illegible] admitted that if there was any delin[illegible]quency in the case, the evidence of it affected him only. The Jury would, of course, understand, that it was not enough to support a charge of conspiracy to convict one alone—all the defendants should be implicated and convicted. He added, it was true that the speculation in which Mr. Bird thought proper to embark, turned out to be unsuccessful, but was that any thing unusual in mercantile adventures. Mr. Hardacre himself was from the beginning sincere in hopes of its success, and he did not escape unhurt in the general ruin which followed. It was therefore too much for the prosecutor to turn round, and make, his fellow-sufferers the objects of a criminal prosecution. and he trusted the jury would see into the real motives of this case. Besides, Mr. Bird could not plead that he was taken unawares for he had an opportunity of examining the books and seeing how the concern stood. This he did, and the inquiry must have been satisfactory, for the expences of the several establishments in town and elsewhere, shewed that it was a real, and not a fictitious concern.

Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Adolphus severally adressed the jury on the part of the defendants Stratton and Higgon. They argued, that so far from their being parties to an fraud upon the prosecutor, they themselves were duped by Hardacre. With regard to the former, in particular, he was a sufferer to a large amount, being a holder of ten shares, and that his character and station in society would shield him from the imputation. He was a gentleman of large fortune in Oxfordshire, and had more than once served in the capacity of High Sheriff of that county. The prosecution, it was contended, was directed against him alone, and the real object of it was to extort money, as the prosecutor himself had offered to compound for a certain sum.

The Chief Justice than charged the jury, summed up for them the whole of the evidence, and observed, that whatever degree of culpability there appeared in the conduct of Hardacre, it did not appear there was any conspiracy between him and the other defendants, as they were not present at any of the negociations with Mr. Bird; and a conspiracy could not be committed by less than two persons. It might probably be expected from a man of Mr. Stratton's respectability, that as he must have been aware of the unproductive and deceptious state of the concern, he would have warned Mr. Bird against so laying out his money if he had consulted him: but it did not appear that he had. A question, however, for the jury to consider was, whether, as the deed to Mr. Bird mentioned, that, it was made for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand guineas, and that both Mr. Stratton and Mr. Higgon must have known by experience that the concern was wholly unproductive; and they must also know that such a sum was utterly beyond the real value:—whether, in that case, they gave their signature in concert with Hardacre, to aid him in the purpose of a frand on Mr. Bird. If they believed so from the evidence before them, then they would find the defendants guilty; but if not, however fraudulently Hardacre might have acted, that should have no influence on their minds with regard to the others, and as one man could not constitute a conspiracy, they would find a general verdict of acquittal.

The jury, without hesitation, returned their general verdict, Not Guilty. The case occupied the court the whole day.

Cape of Good Hope.—We understand Messrs. John Leigh, jun, and Co. have embarked extensively in sending out Settlers to the New Colony at their own expence—Government giving them only a grant of land. The first two vessels which have sailed, the

[illegible] mechan[illegible]nong[illegible] of opulenc[illegible]o othe[illegible] kewise belonging to [illegible]sers. [illegible]eigh, jun. and company, viz. the [illegible] Capt. Jeffreys, and the Mary Ann Sop[illegible] Capt. Hayward, are about to sail im[illegible] mediately with the remainder of the settlers under their directions.

[*The Observer*,—*Dec.* 12.

A Caution to Boarding Schools.—A person having the air and manners of a gentleman has recently succeeded in levying pretty heavy contributions on several schools at Camberwell. The plan is the following:—He introduces himself as a Colonel Daniel, from Madras; he is just arrived in England with a little daughter and two sons, and being desirous to place them at respectable schools, he should be very happy to leave his dear little girl (or boys) under the care of Mrs ——or Mr.——whose establishment has been recommended to him in the strongest manner. In order the more effectually to lull every suspicion, he proposes to pay half a year in advance, and begs to refer the lady or gentleman whom he has the honour to address to his good friends, Messrs.——(naming some mercantile house in the city, who may have connexions with India), as he himself is under the necessity of returning immediately to Madras. Matters being adjusted, the Colonel gives a check on his banker for an even sum, taking care it shall considerably exceed the amount of the half year's expenses, puts the difference in his pocket, bows courteously, and promises to bring the dear children in a day or two. Messrs. ——in the city, of course, know nothing of him; and the banker shakes his head. It may be proper just to add, that this accomplished swindler does really seem to know several persons of consideration in India.

[*Observer November*

Curious Fraud.—A man is at present in Bristol, and its vicinity, who pretends to be a great cheese-factor, and, from the extent of his dealings, enabled to undersell the shops. He travels wsth a cart a woman, and a boy.—He knocks at the door, and asks if you want any cheese? If the answer be in the affirmative, he produces a cheese, and immediately plunges a taster into it. The sample is excellent, and the price being considerably under the regular market for such a prime article, the unwary person is induced to see it weighed, and makes a purchase. The man will never sell less than a whole cheese. When the buyer comes to cut his bargain, he discovers that it is entirely new and miserable stuff with the exception only of the bit drawn out by the scoop, which piece has been taken from a fine old double Gloucester, and thrust into the cavity, as a bait for the gudgeons, who are silly enough to purchase articles of such pedling knaves.

The Preface to a new edition of Lord Erskine's pamphlet, entitled "Defences of the Whigs," contains the following sentiments on the subject of Parliamentary Reform:

"I cannot but think, that if the elective franchise were now fairly and judiciously extended, without altering the character of the House Commons, or violating any principles of the ancient constitution, tumults could not be easily raised: the orators of sedition would be silent, when their topics of invective were destroyed.

"I consider the present time also as a crisis in another respect—Representative Government. though certainly neither contemplated nor wished for by those who first interfered with the French Revolution, already begins to be looked for throughout Europe—France, at our very doors has obtained one, and England, by too rigid an adherence to the forms of the feudal world, should not remain an exception herself to the principles she has taught the world.

"When the circumstances which I have been obliged to dwell upon are attentively considered, the duty of the aristocracy seems unquestionable. Placed as they are between the Crown and the People, they ought at this moment to exert the influences of rank and pro-

(*Continued in the Supplement*)

BOMBAY—Printed for the *PROPRIETORS*, by BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, in APOLLO STREET.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1820.

(Continued from the last Page.)

perty, which, when wisely, honestly, and seasonably exerted, are of incalculable value in every state. I look forward, therefore, with a strong interest to the result of Lord John Russell's proposition on this momentous subject in the ensuing Session of Parliament. His rank and character ought to be accepted as securities by Government; and the principles of his family are a sufficient pledge to the people."

The King of Wirtemberg has left his capital to pay a visit to Warsaw. His recent conduct in procuring a free Constitution for his subjects, has rendered him so popular, that on passing through Hailborn, on the 27th, although it was between two and three a. m. he found all the population waiting to greet him. The people took the horses from the Royal carriage, and drew his Majesty through the town in triumph.

We conceive that no cemetery in England contains such a mortuary inscription as the following, which is copied from a monument lately erected in a grave yard in the city of Cork:—

"Sacred to the memory of the benevolent Edward Molloy, the friend of humanity, and the father of the poor; he employed the wealth of this world only to secure the riches of the next, and, leaving a balance of merit in the Book of Life, he made heaven a debtor to mercy."

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE,

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

The Earl of Stamford and Warrington took the oaths and his seat.

A person from the Treasury presented several papers relative to the revenue, which had been ordered on the motion of the Earl of Lauderdale.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

Sir H. Parnell moved for a return of all sums of money paid to the sheriffs, or undersheriffs, for writs or precepts for the election of members to serve in Parliament, for counties and boroughs in Ireland, for the last three years; also for an account of all sums paid by the candidates to the clerk of the crown for the same period.—Ordered.

Mr. Brogden moved for a return of the several parishes within the bills of mortality; and the number of pauper children, under the age of 16, in each parish.—Ordered.

Colonel Davies moved for a return of the names of the different persons who belong to the public civil departments of the army in Great Britain and Ireland, and received pensions, emoluments, or allowances on account of superannuation; together with the amount of such allowances, the length of services for which they have been granted, and particular department to which they were attached. Also a return of the number of recruits raised for the land-service in Great Britain and Ireland, from the 25th of Oct., 1818, to the 25th of Oct., 1819.—Ordered.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Bennet said, it was not his intention to persist in the motion for a call of the house, of which he had last night given notice. While he was on his legs, perhaps he would be permitted to state his reason for abandoning the notice. It was, because on looking at the attendence of members, he found that not less than 570 or 580 had appeared in their places in that house—a circumstance which he thought ought to be made known to the country. (Hear). As the attendence had been so very numerous, and as it would have been highly inconvenient to summon persons from the heart of the empire—from Ireland, for instance, who still could not be in time for the approaching discussion, he did not deem it necessary to propose a call of the house. His anxiety was, looking to the immense importance of the question, that the House of Commons should be fully attended—that every man, whether he took the side which he (Mr. Bennet) supported, or was opposed to him in sentiment, should appear on this occasion, in order that the public might see that, as a body, they had deliberated on those measures.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that feeling in common with the hon. gentleman the high importance of the question, and being desirous that it should have the fullest possible consideration, in going through the house, it was not his intention to have opposed the motion, if the hon. gent. had brought it forward. He was, however, extremely glad, that, under the circumstances of so unusually numerous an attendence, it was necessary. Indeed, they could not hope for any material addition to that attendance if the call were enforced, while it would create considerable inconvenience to individuals. He was one of those who thought that the parliamentary duty of a member of that house ought to be considered paramount to all other duties; but, in the present instance, he thought no point of practical good could be obtained by enforcing a call of this house. (Hear.)

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The Chancellor of Exchequer moved the order of the day of the house resolving itself into a committee of supply. On the question "That the Speaker do now leave the chair."

Mr. Brougham complained of the haste with which ministers were bringing forward their new measures.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the house was now going merely to vote the proper number of seamen for the year. The measure which the learned gent. alluded to, relative to stamps, would not be proposed in a committee of supply.

Mr. Brougham understood the stamp acts would now be brought under consideration.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—Not at the present moment.

Mr. Brougham wished to know whether the subject would be introduced that evening.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Brougham said, he could not discharge his duty on the present occasion, without opposing the motion for going into the committee. His reason was founded on the constitutional and parliamentary mode of stating the grievances of the subject, when a supply was called for; and, as he considered this a portion of supply, strictly so called, he felt, that in opposing the Speaker's leaving the chair, he exercised that constitutional right, which, in all time heretofore, had been acted on. The grievance of which he complained, and his reason for opposing the motion, arose from the extraordinary and unprecedented haste with which his Majesty's ministers seemed to hurry through Parliament those measures which had been detailed to the house. (Hear.) If they were measures of a temporary or local nature, the case would be very different. (Hear.) But, as it was admitted that a great and permanent change was about to be made in the constitution of the country, he would take the liberty of repeating what he had stated yesterday, though it had no effect on the noble lord opposite—that it was a proceeding in the highest degree indecent to urge measures of this description through the house with such unprecedented celerity. (Hear.) They were now, after 36 hours' notice, 12 of which were consumed in a debate on another important question, expected to be prepared to give an opinion on those measures. They were to be called on to-morrow night to discuss the principle of the whole system—for the mere principle on which the first bill was founded was not the only matter to which the attention of the house would be directed on that occasion. It would necessarily bring on a discussion of the whole system by which the law of England, with respect to the liberty of the subject, was to be changed for ever. (Hear.) It was not only indecent to that house, but highly indecorous and unjust to the people of this country, to proceed in such a manner; for, if they were about to change those laws which were hitherto the protection of the people, and to change them, not for a certain time, with the hope that they would be restored when the emergency had passed away, when no change was held out of a restoration of their rights by a repeal of the new laws; then, he concluded, the people were entitled to such a delay as would give them an opportunity at least of considering the subject, of making their voice known in that house, of causing their opinions to be felt there, and of commanding their sentiments and arguments to be urged within those walls by their representative. The noble lord persisted in declaring, that the second reading of one of those bills should come on to-morrow; that was before even the whole of the house could be in possesion of its contents, by reading it; and when it was physically impossible for any part of the country, but the metropolis alone, to know what the specific nature of the bill was. This was not the course of proceeding adopted in 1795. A considerable delay, a delay of three weeks, was then given, although the pressure of the emergency was as great as it was at present. He had now stated his reason for protesting against this hasty mode of legislating; and in doing so he had taken a regular constitutional course, by stating his objections when a question of supply was raised. If gentlemen were so tired of the free constitution of England, that they wished it not to be suspended, but to be overthrown, without delay, then he would say, with his hon. friend (Mr. Tierney), that they would have to discharge a very disagreeable duty to themselves, and a most unprofitable duty to the country, in attending from day to day, and endeavouring to recall the house to a sense of what was due to the people, when, in spite of their efforts, they found the house ready, after two days' delay, to pass laws that were urged with such indecent despatch. (Hear.)

The Speaker then left the chair.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

Sir G. Warrender proceeded to address the committee. He said he could anticipate no opposition to the resolutions which he held in his hand, which merely provided for the requisite number of seamen for the year. He ought to mention, that in one branch of the service, he meant the royal marines, there was an increase of 2,000 men; so that, in future, the whole duty of the dock-yards would be executed by that corps. It would be found of the greatest service to increase the royal marines to the number of 8,000 men; by which means, if any cause should arise, an efficient permanent force would be [illegible] in the formation of an armament. This was not like an increase of the military force, a measure of a temporary nature, but was intended to be a permanent increase, to the extent of 2,000 men. The hon. bart. then moved, "that a force not exceeding 23,000 men be employed in the sea-service, for 13 lunar months, from the 1st January, to the 31st December, 1820, including 8,000 royal marines."

Sir Joseph Yorke inquired whether the hon. bart. meant to make any addition to the guard-ships, which he described as being in a very bad condition. Considerable difficulty was encountered at present in fitting out men of war, as was exemplified in the case of 2 line of battle ships that were lately sent to a distant quarter of the globe. The seamen were now placed on the preventive service: they were employed under the command of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in preventing smuggling. When they came back from a service of that kind, they were generaly more fond of the gin-Keg then of the gunpowder-cask. There was not a naval officer, he believed, who would not, for the duties of reefing, steering, splicing, or fighting the enemies of their country, take any other set of men, in preference to those who had been placed on this service. When the hon. bart. asked them to vote 2,000 men more than were called for last year, he hoped he would not refuse giving the house some information on the points he had alluded to.

Mr. J. P. Grant said, if he understood the hon. bart. correctly, the nature of this proposition was, that 2,000 men should be added to the marines, which should have the effect of releasing 2,000 of the military force of the country from the duty they now performed in the dock yards. Therefore, when an increase of the military force was called for, the house ought to keep in view, that by this new measure, 2,000 men would be virtually added to the military establishment. He could not, at that moment, make any observation on the proposed increase of the army; but when the noble lord brought forward the proposition it would be for him to demonstrate the necessity of such a measure in time of peace.

Sir B. Martin said, the duty of the dock-yards was formerly executed by the marine corps, and it was always highly desireable that it should be performed by them. That which was now proposed was therefore nothing more than merely reverting to the ancient system.

Sir G. Warrender stated, that with respect to the guard-ships it was not intended to make a-[illegible] by alteration [illegible] the system [illegible] proved of by the house last ye[illegible] dered that species of force more eff[illegible] reasons, founded chiefly on a principl[illegible] nomy, which he had detailed to the house [illegible] last session, operated to reduce the number of guard-ships. But, if the hon. baronet supposed them to be in a state of inefficiency, he had formed an erroneous opinion. With respect to the armament, that destined for South America, to which the hon. baronet had alluded, it was not fitted out so tardily as he imagined. One of the vessels, the *Superb*, commanded by Sir T. Hardy, was in the Sound, with all her stores on board, in four days after the orders were issued for her equipment, and her complement of men was speedily completed. With respect to the increased number of marines, it would be most advantageous. If an armament were ordered to be equipped, these men would be ready for service, and the military might undertake the dock-yard duty, as before.

Mr. Tierney said, if the marines were increased by 2,000 men, it was clear that 2,000 of the military would be applicable to some other service. If 2,000 additional marines were raised, who were to do a duty now performed by the military, ought not the army to be decreased to that amount? If it were not, then it came to this, that to this extent they increased the army. He had no objection to the marines having the care of the dock-yards, for common sense pointed them out as the most proper force to undertake that duty; but he did not approve of this mode of strengthening the army. It was understood that 10,000 men were to be added to the military force of the country, and no person would contend that, that number was not quite enough; but, by the proposition now made, it appeared that there would be an increase of 2,000 more.

Sir G. Warrender said gentlemen were not correct in supposing that the dock-yard duty was entirely performed by the military of late years. The fact was, a part of that duty had always been [illegible]ted to the corps of marines. He had no objection to the [illegible] of the marines, but he did not like that same extent, the military force should also be increased, which would evidently be the effect of the present measure.

Mr. Croker said, it was impossible to deny that this arrangement would relieve that portion of the army which was now employed in the dock-yards, and *pro tanto*, would increase the disposable military force. The number of men that would be relieved by this additional vote of marines was about 1,200.

The motion was then agreed to.

Sir G. Warrender then moved, "That a sum not exceeding 650,325l. be granted for wages for 23 000 men, for 13 lunar months, at the rate of 2 3s. 6d. per man per month. That a sum not exceeding 612,000l. be granted for victuals for 23,000 men, for the same period, at 2l. 1s. per man per month.

Mr. Baring asked, what was the reason that that the charge for victuals was 1s. per man per month greater that it was in the vote of last session!

Sir G. Warrender could not state the exact reason, but the officers who made the estimate found that the addition was necessary.

Sir B. Martin said, the sum voted last year was found to be inadequate, and it was necessary that the charge should be fully covered. Therefore the additional shilling was put on, and for no other reason.

Mr. Baring did not mean to oppose any part of the service, but when the hon. baronet came down to vote the navy estimates, and made any alteration in the items, he had a right to state the house on what ground he made it. It was paramount duty of that house to inquire into all appropriations of money, and therefore he called for information.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, if the hon. gentleman had attended to what fell from the comptroller of the navy, he would have learned, that the increase proceeded on the experience of the last year. It appeared, that the vote of last session was inaufficient, and therefore it was proposed on this occasion to vote 1s. more per man per month; because, on calculation, it was found that such an increase was necessary to meet the expenditure. The only made to prevent the recurrence of such a circumstance, was at once to make a sufficient provision for the actual expenditure of the service.

Sir G. Warrender said, in proposing this vote he relied on the judgment and opinion of those

…ose of which they were actually … therefore he thought that it was … right to charge men who were … reason of blasphemy, with being also guilty of a fraud upon the revenue though, perhaps, in the eyes of the right hon. gentleman opposite this was as great a crime as treason or blasphemy itself. (Hear, and laughter.) As more ought not be charged even against that being, (the Devil,) who the hon. member for Galway had recently endowed with royalty than his due, he would undertake to show the house good reasons why the publishers of these pamphlets were not guilty of the charge which had that evening been brought against them. The words of the stamp act, on which alone this charge had been substantiated, and upon which he had always given his opinion, when requested so to do, were, "Any newspaper or papers containing any news, intelligence, or occurrence." From those words it was impossible to argue that a person who did not publish any news, intelligence, or occurrence, but merely commented upon them, was guilty of a fraud upon the revenue, because the loop hole through which he escaped was evidently a loop hole contemplated by the legislature. That this was the case would appear more clearly by considering the intention of the legislature. The act allowed not only individuals to publish every week, or at any other periodical intervals such comments, but also contained a clause stating the terms on which they were to publish them. (Hear the hon. member read the clause from the statute book.) From the wording of this clause it had always been his opinion, that a man who published a pamphlet, containing mere comment, periodically, was not evading, much less defrauding the revenue. He had thought it requisite to make these observations in consequence of what had fallen from the noble lord on a former occasion. He was clearly of opinion that nothing could be more dangerous to society, nothing more pernicious to the best interests of humanity, than what had recently gone forth to the world in these two-penny pamphlets through the channel of the press: and his charge against ministers was, that they had not endeavoured to stop that torrent of blasphemy and sedition which had lately inundated the country, but had arrived at its present height. The existing laws conferred on them sufficient power where with to have done it; and he would pledge himself to show, when the proper opportunity arrived that they were more effectual for such a purpose, than those new measures which the house was now called upon to adopt, and that they would be the laws to which the ministers would ultimately be compelled to repair, in order to punish offenders even though they carried their present severe and extraordinary proposition. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Castlereagh said, that he should imitate the example of his right hon. friend, and say very little upon the resolution now before the house, inasmuch as it was merely formal, and arose from the necessity which existed of having a recommendatory vote from the committee before it could be brought into the house owing to its being a money bill. The bill was not in the hands of hon. members at present, and that gave him another reason for not discussing its enactments at present. If, in the debate of a former evening on this subject, he had said any thing incorrect or offensive, he was ready instantly to retract it: but he had then quoted the case of one journal which appeared to have taken the same view of the subjects as he himself had done; it had originally paid the usual news-paper duty, but it now escaped it by passing under the name of a pamphlet. He thought some such legislative enactment as that which this resolution contemplated to be actually requisite to protect what he called the respectable part of the press. An acquiescence in the resolution of that evening would not pledge honourable members to support the measures which might afterward be founded upon it.

Mr. Brougham begged leave to inform the noble lord, that the publication to which he alluded, and which he believed to be Cobbett's, (Lord Castlereagh bowed assent,) did, at the same time when it paid the duty, contain news, and specially when Parliament was sitting; ever since it had ceased to pay the duty it contained no articles of public intelligence. From what had just fallen from the noble lord, he was induced to ask, whether he intended to press the bill for preventing seditious publications with the rapidity which he had threatened through

…ing considered it to be the duty of … baronet, when he called for any augmented vote, to state the grounds on which he applied for such augmentation. The estimates should be moved by same person who could give to the house all necessary information on the subject. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had, however, given the necessary explanation. He stated, that the addition was not occasioned by any increase of expense in victualling the navy, but by the arrears of the last year. (No, no.) Then he did not understand why the increase was demanded. If there was no arrear on the estimate of last year, there must be some other reason for demanding an increase.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, his statement was, that the vote of last year was not sufficient. The actual expense incurred amounted to something more than the sum voted. To avoid a similar circumstance, the additional shilling was now moved for. It did not follow that there was any arrear at present.

Sir. M. W. Ridley said, if the sum voted last year was not sufficient to cover the expense, there must be an arrear. Was there any increase in the price of provisions, that rendered this addition necessary? At present the matter was wholly unexplained.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he believed, in point of fact, there was no arrear on the grant of last year. The house knew that in paying off ships, and in other transactions connected with the navy, savings were frequently made; and thus the overplus of one year might be balanced against the deficiency of another.

The motion was then agreed to.

There was then voted, a sum not exceeding 612,900l. for the wear and tear of ships; a sum not exceeding 101,650l. for ordnance for the sea service.

The house then resumed.—Report

STAMP ACT.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the house resolved itself into a committee on the stamp act, 55 Geo. III. cap.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, we understood him rightly, that he should decline discussing the principle on which the resolution which he had now to move was founded, as it would most probably come before the house immediately, on another occasion. He had thought it his duty to introduce it to the house, because a considerable fraud had been committed on the revenue, by means of the pamphlets against which his measure was intended, and because a considerable invasion had also been made by them upon the property of the regular newspapers. He then handed up his resolution to the chairman, which was in substance as follows.—"That all pamphlets containing an account of any public news, intelligence, or occurrence, or remarks upon any public news, intelligence, or occurrence, or letters upon any matter of church or state, which shall not exceed two sheets, and which shall be sold for a less sum than 6d., exclusive of the duty thereupon, shall be deemed and taken as a newspaper, within the meaning of the acts enacted for that purpose in England and Ireland respectively."

After Mr. Brogden had read it,

Mr. Brougham rose, and said, that as this was only a resolution preparatory to the bringing in of a bill upon the subject, he should not enter into the principle of it at any great length because, though the resolution entered into some details, it had not mentioned any of the exceptions which it was doubtless intended to allow. He should therefore reserve his right to give an opinion upon it to some future opportunity, and would only refer to one circumstance at present, which had been very incorrectly stated by the noble lord on a former night. He had not the slightest doubt of the misrepresentation which the noble lord had made being unintentional; he conceived it to have arisen from his not having seen, or from his not having considered the act of Parliament which already existed upon the subject. After the decided reprobation which he (Mr. Brougham) had passed upon the seditious and blasphemous libels which had emanated from the press in the course of the last three years, he did not expect

…also … do … to deli… for … which they mig… which … materially affected all … est inte… ns. the noble lord would consent to do so, he would be acting consistently with the principles which he had professed when he had first introduced these measures to the notice of the house.

Lord Castlereagh replied to Mr. Brougham's question across the table, but in so indistinct a tone of voice that it was impossible to distinguish the exact import of what he said. As far as we could comprehend what he said it was this—that the bill in question would be in the hands of members to-morrow, when it might be read a first time, and that the second reading might take place in the middle of next week.

Sir M. W. Ridley entered his protest against the measure now proposed. He thought that it most materially affected the interests of the country; some of the other bills were local and temporary: this was general and permanent; he, therefore, felt himself bound to raise his voice against a bill which made so important an alteration in the laws of England.

Mr. J. P. Grant protested against the doctrine that the bill, which was protested to be read a second time to-morrow, was of less importance than the present, which merely went to affix a certain stamp upon papers and pamphlets. He considered that bill (the seditious meetings' prevention bill) to be one of the utmost importance as it went to abrogate some of the most ancient and most valuable rights of Englishmen.

Mr. Brogden then put the question, that this resolution do pass, which was carried in the affirmative.

The house then resumed; Mr. Brogden reported progress and the report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.—The house then adjourned at half-past 5 o'clock.

CONTENTS.

ON THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN'S MOTION FOR INQUIRY.—NOV. 30.

Present.		Lord Saye and Sele
Duke of Kent		Hawke
Sussex		King
Somerset		Holland
Grafton		Montfort
Devonshire		Foley
Hamilton		Auckland
Argyll.		Yarborough
Marquis of Lansdown		Alvanley
Earl of Thanet		Erskine.
Essex		
Albemarle		Proxies.
Fitzwilliam		
Jersey		Duke of Leinster.
Lauderdale		Marquis of Downshire
Cowper		Earl of Suffolk
Darlington		Derby
Grosvenor		Charlemont
Carnarvon		Spencer
Darnley		Vitcount Anson
Besborough		Bolingbroke
Donoughmore		Lord Sandes
Elesington		Dundee
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Grey		Crewe.
Minto.		

Present . . 35 | Proxies . . 12 | Totol . 47.

Further particulars of the Westminster meeting of the 8th of December.

Mr. Hobhouse then presented himself to the meeting, and was received with loud applause. He said that he came forward in order to move certain resolutions which he held in his hand, and a petition to be founded upon them. He was sorry that he had not to congratulate them upon some satisfaction having been made to the people for the outrages committed at Manchester, and for the injuries there heaped upon the heads of their unoffending fellow-countrymen. No satisfaction, however, had been offered; on the contrary, they had been told that in their view of the case they had made a trifling mistake. Their sympathies ought to have been turned to the ill-used magistrates, special constables, and soldiers: but they had pitied the rebellious and disorderly people, and therefore were to be made accomplices in their crimes, and were to be punished for their guilt. The Solicitor-General had condescended to tell them why they were to be punished with the loss of their liberties: "they had drawn their swords against the government. Indeed! Who then was it that held the swords on the 16th of August? (Cheers.) He (the Solicitor-General) would have no concession

…t conci… ies … ere these t… he So… called enemies … h… om he supported. conq… ed … try? And were all those w… dare mutter a syllable against the … ke wh… they had imposed on it to be … eated as rebels and as slaves? (Cheers.) His enemies were his fellow-countrymen, whose miseries he ought to feel, and whose calamities he ought to forbear to insult. (Hear, hear, hear.) He (Mr. Hobhouse) however, trusted, that they would never, long submit to be robbed of their liberties by any base, apostate, renegado lawyer. (Long and loud cheering.) He recollected a story which he had somewhere read, of a quaker who was introduced to James II., about the time of the trial of the seven bishops, and who had frankly told that monarch that he would not be able to subvert the liberties of England with all his red guards and his blackguards to boot. (Loud laughter.) The red guards of the present day were not half so dangerous as those blackguards who walked up and down Westminster hall in long robes and white wigs. (Cheers.) He was happy that he had no occasion to include every member of that profession in this censure; he could make one exception, and that was in favour of their worthy representative, Mr. Lamb. (Hear.) The time, however, would come, when in spite of all the obstacles placed in the way by these men, the people of England would by their moral resistance convince not only their own country, but the nations on the continent, that they still retained the original spirit of their ancestors.

Mr. Hobhouse then read the following resolutions, which were seconded, as we were told, by Mr. O'Callaghan:—

"1. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the refusal to institute a parliamentary or adequate inquiry into the late lamentable occurrences at Manchester, is highly unjust and impolitic, and evidently manifests a design on the part of his Majsty's Ministers to substitute the power of the sword for the humane and free system of law, which is the ancient government of these realms.

"2. That the increase of the standing army, in time of peace, is an evidence of the same design.

"3. That the law now proposed for restricting popular assemblies, is also a part of the same intention, and is contrary to the free constitution of the realm.

"4. That the law now proposed against the liberty of the press is another proof of the same design, and is in total opposition to the principles and practice of the constitution; and that the proposed increased severity of punishment for libel is unjust, inhuman, and a violation of the bill of rights,

"5. That the law now proposed for the search for and seizing of arms by day or by night, is also against the acknowledged rights of English subjects.

"6. That the law now proposed to take away the right of traversing from the defendants in cases of misdemeanour, is also contrary to the free spirit of the constitution, and to the common law of the land.

"7. That the law now proposed to prevent drilling and training, is called for by no established facts, and tends only to increase the general ferment and unfounded alarm.

"8. That the demands of the people of England for reform in the Commons House of Parliament, which have alone, in the opinion of this meeting, been the cause of, and the excuse for, the proposed arbitrary measures, are just demands; and that without a due reform in the Commons House, the proper confidence between the governors and the governed never can be restored.

"9. That a petition, founded on the above resolutions, be prepared, and that our representatives, Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. G. Lamb, be instructed to present the same to the House of Commons.

"10. That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the Minorities in both Houses of Parliament (amongst whom we are happy to observe the names of both the Members for Westminster) for their present opposition to the proposed arbitrary measures of the Government.

"11. That, notwithstanding this meeting is by no means ungrateful for, or insensible of, the exertions made by those members of both

have
...ogress, yet ...
...pon to recommend ...
...case the said bills should ...
...attendance from Parliament—...which, in the opinion of this meeting, ...ll great tend to dissipate all remaining delusion ...pecting the contruction of the House of Commons, and also respecting any good to be derived by the public from any further efforts in that assembly."

Loud cries of "No, No," followed the reading of this resolution.

Major Cartwright proposed an unintelligible resolution, which, not being seconded, fell still-born to the ground.

The High Bailiff then put the first 10 resolutions; they were all carried in the affirmative. On his putting the 11th,

Lord Althorp, rose. As he was the Member of Parliament who had moved the house to institute an inquiry into the events at Manchester, he hoped his honourable friends, who had supported that motion, would excuse him for putting himself forward to return the meeting thanks for the honour which they (the members of the minority) had received in receiving the meed of its approbation. This was the first meeting of the electors of Westminster which he had ever attended, and he had come to it with feelings which he could not describe, as it might be the last meeting in which he could ever meet them as freemen. (Cries of "No, it shall not.") He had witnessed the conduct of the people at this meeting with the greatest pleasure; and if he could hope that the expression of their opinion would have any influence on the House of Commons, which he was certain that it would not, (hear) it would give him double satisfaction. (Cheers.) It was not necessary for him to say any thing regarding the nature of the bills now before Parliament: so much had already been said on that subject, and with such effect, that it would be a waste of their time for him to say more. There was however, one resolution on which he deemed it requisite to say a few words: he alluded to that which recommended members, in case these bills should pass, to withdraw their attendance from Parliament. (Hear.) It would not be prudent so to withdraw. (Cheers.) All confidence in the House of Commons he allowed to be at an end (hear); but would that justify gentlemen, who had been elected to defend the rights and liberties of the people, in deserting their post in the hour of danger, and in shrinking from their duties when the performance of those duties was most necessary? (Cheers.) Would they have them throw the whole of the game into the hands of their opponents? (Cries of "No.") It was true that they could not influence the votes of the House of Commons by their attendance, but they could influence the people by the expression of their sentiments, diffused as those sentiments would be throughout the country by means of the public journals. (Hear.) He had now stated his reasons for not agreeing to this resolution, and though opposed to their views, they had heard him with the utmost patience: this conduct on their part gave the lie to those who were always saying that the people of England would not listen to those who opposed their opinions, (hear); they were always willing to hear any thing which was founded in sound sense and solid argument. (Cheers.) He felt a sincere, and if he might use the expression, a horrible regret at the passing of this seditious meetings prevention bill: he loved the people: it was by their meetings that liberty had been gained, and without them liberty would be soon lost. The noble lord then stepped from the front of the hustings amidst long aod lond cheers.

Mr. Sturch cordially concurred in all the abhorrence which had been expressed of these bills. He had heard with pleasure the ten first resolutions, which were unexceptionable; but the eleventh resolution was highly improper, and ought to be withdrawn. In this opinion he knew that their two representatives concurred; and it was therefore, agreed that morning in the committee-room that the resolution should be withdrawn. What, therefore, was his surprise at finding it now ostentatiously brought forward? (Hear.) He was one of those who would never consent to advise a member of Parliament to desert his post, and run away in a season of danger. (Hear, hear.) He recollected the secession of that illustrious statesman Charles Fox, who, with all his faults, was a man who could never be mentioned by him except in terms of praise. When he (Mr. Fox) and the friends who acted with him, thought that they could do no good in parliament by they attendance, they did incalculable mischief by their absence from it. They gave up the whole of the game, as the no-

...that they ... of
...; it was this—"Look ...: they can't get into place, and so ...termine to desert their duties." (Cheers.) The seceders of that day were afterwards convinced of the error which they had committed: they returned to their parliamentary duties, and they did considerable good [Hear.] He should now beg leave to move that this resolution be not put. (Cries of "Withdraw the resolution; stick to the scoundrels to the last.")

It was then understood that the 11th resolution read by Mr. Hobhouse was withdrawn; but a Mr. Fishe persisted that it should be put to the meeting.

The High Bailiff accordingly put it, when it was negatived by a large majority, only 6 or 7 hands being held up in support of it.

Mr. Douglas Kinnaird read the following resolution:—

"That this meeting consider their thanks, and those of the whole country, to be justly due, and their thanks are hereby most cordially given to Sir Francis Burdett, for his manly and constitutional speech upon the late address; and that this meeting do regard the state prosecution now pending over him, as another evidence of the vindictive and unconstitutional designs of ministers, and consider that it should be an additional motive for the attachment of the electors of Westminster to their worthy representative." (Loud cheering.)

The motion was then seconded, and carried unanimously.

Sir F. Burdett shortly returned thanks.

Mr. Wishart then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lamb, for his constant attendance to his parliamentary duties, and for the spirited opposition which he had given to these coercive measures.

This motion was likewise carried unanimously.

Mr. G. Lamb returned thanks.

Major Cartwright made another attempt but in vain to get his resolution tacked on to the series of resolutions just passed.

After the thanks of the meeting had been given to Arthur Morris, Esq. the High Bailiff, for his readiness in calling the meeting, and for his impartial conduct in the chair, the meeting was declared to be dissolved.

Two or three minutes before this had taken place, a "ragged rout of rabble radicals," with white wands in their hands, marched into the meeting under the command of a man who bore a flag of dirty crape, on which was inscribed in red letters above a death's head and crossed bones, "Let us die like men, and not be sold like slaves." The same flag, we understand, had been previously dismissed from the Smithfield meeting by Hunt: it did not find many admirers among the electors of Westminster assembled in Covent-garden. They waited decorously till the meeting was dissolved, but immediately afterwards proceeded to tear it in pieces with great indignation, but without doing the slightest injury to the banner man, though many among them did not hesitate to call him a Government spy. We afterwards saw him walking out of the market with his flag-staff upraised; but he appeared to have lost the confidence with which he entered it, owing to having had his colours hauled down in the disgraceful manner which we have before represented.

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRINTING.

Description of the Patent Printing Press invented by Mr. John Ruthven, Printer, Edinburgh.—Employed at present in Printing the Edinburgh Correspondent.

Although this invention has been some time introduced, yet we still find such important advantages developing themselves as must render some further account of it interesting. We shall commence with those points which deserve the attention of printers. As it is not necessary to enter into a minute description of its parts, we shall confine ourselves rather to the properties arising from their arrangement. The many attempts to improve the printing press are generally known, and the encouraging of these improvements has been a serious loss to many; the failure of these attempts may certainly be attributed to

...nt of a professional ...
knowledge of printing; as Mr. ... has studied the business from ... years, we naturally expected ... result equal to these advantages. It is well known, that hitherto all alterations or improvements in the printing press retain the original principles of placing the types on a moveable carriage, whereafter being inked, they are passed under the power for producing the impression, and then returned: the reverse of this is the construction of Mr. Ruthven's; and as it is from this, his decided point of excellence chiefly arises, we shall be a little particular in explaining it. When the types on the moveable carriage comes under the pressure, a horizontal and perpendicular motion is in action, which effectually prevents that necessary steadiness requisite to produce a clear impression. In Mr. R.'s presses, the types are fixed on a stationary tablet; the upper surface is brought over by the side till it connects itself at each end with the parts under the tablet, which consists of a combination of levers and cranks, that produce an inconceivable power, and are so placed, that while the power is applied at each end, the resisting point is upagainst the under surface of the tablet; by this arrangement, the horizontal motion with the types is completely avoided; and as the upper surface cannot come in contact with the types till in a situation exactly over them, that point is gained which has been so long desired of the upper surface descending steadily on the types. Another important object is also attained by Mr. R.'s presses; the power being applied at each end of the upper surface, an equality of pressure is thereby diffused not to be attained by any other press where the power is applied in the centre of the upper surface. The result arising from these combined advantages in Mr. R's. presses, is not only a clear impression, that enables a general observer to distinguish the work printed by them, but, what we consider of at least equal importance is a saving in the durability of the types, from the manner of producing the impression, which is now satisfactorily ascertained.

By this invention, the workman have also been relieved from an exceedingly laborious, and even dangerous part of the profession; as the manner of exerting their strength, and the lateral action on the body, by pulling the lever in other presses, is well known to have produced fatal pulmonary complaints.

In Mr. R.'s presses, the power is applied to a lever moving in a vertical circle, which is stopt in a horizontal position under the hand, and by this means also producing a uniform impression. From the upper surface being taken down at each end, the power of course is alike at each end; this allows any piece of work, however small, to be printed at either end, without a bearer to support the other; in other presses, the work must not only be exactly under the centre, but must also have bearers with every work that cannot be so placed.

The principles on which Mr. R.'s presses are constructed admit of being made to various sizes, retaining all their advantages; the following statement is given of the different sizes that are at resent made, with the space they occupy:

Size of the upper surface.	*Space required for a Press.*
Newspaper press, 21½ by 31 inches,	54 inches square
Super-royal, . . 21½ by 27½ ditto,	44 ditto
Royal, or Demy, 19½ by 25 ditto,	42 ditto
Foolscap, or half demy, . . . 16 by 16½ ditto,	30 ditto
Royal quarto, . . 12½ by 10½ ditto,	16 by 18 inches
Royal octavo, . . 5½ by 7½ ditto,	12 inches square

The Foolscap press, by relieving the large press from doing small work, is found of great utility. The Quarto or Octavo presses are worked on a table, with great facility, and also excel in taking fac similes from manuscripts, either in single sheets, or in a book; they are adapted for this purpose without

...erre...
...r co...g.
...cessfully ...ployed ...
...stone.

As Mr. R.'s small presses ... possession of several noblemen, ge...men, clergymen, missionaries, and booksellers in provincial towns, a description of them is unnecessary.

We may conclude this account by observing that Mr. R.'s presses will be found deserving the particular attention of printers; and the mechanical arrangement of its parts an interesting object of examination for the scientific.

INKING BY HAND ROLLERS.

This is another improvement in printing, which Mr. Ruthven has also the merit of being the first to introduce into this part of the country. This invention was brought forward lately in London, by Mr. Harrild, a printer, in that city. They are made of a composition of glue and treacle in the following manner:—A wooden roller, about an 1¼ inch diameter, is placed into a mould, allowing about half an inch of space round it for the composition, which is poured in, and, when cool, is taken out, and fixed into an iron frame, with one, or two handles, according to the size; the ink is distributed over it by rolling it on a table, and it is then rolled over the face of the types producing the most beautiful effect that can be conceived; and as they may be applied with great advantage with Mr. Ruthven's presses, from the workmen being enabled to stand at the *end* of the press; where the roller may be used the instant the end of the tympans are raised, the types may be inked before the sheet is removed: in newspaper printing this must be of the utmost importance.

PRINTING INK BOX.

As ... improvement has long been ... ink department of the ... for preserving it from *dust*, ...bbing or distributing it equally ... Mr. Ruthven has constructed an ...ox, supported on two rollers, with ...small opening at one end over one of ...e rollers, which admits of more or less ink passing through as required. By moving this box on a small table, or board, a sufficient quantity of ink is rolled out, and spread by the succeeding roller; it may then be taken up by the balls, at present in use, or used by the composition rollers: by this method the the ink is never exposed, and no greater quantity discharged than what is required when at work.

ANECDOTES.

The King—A gentleman who was in his presence a very short time ago, states, that the appearance of our aged Monarch is the most venerable imaginable. His hair and beard are white as the drifted snow, and the latter flows over a breast which now feels not the pleasures or pains of life. When the gentleman saw him he was dressed in a loose satin robe, lined with fur, sitting in an apparently pensive mood, with his elbows on a table, and his head resting on his hands, and seemed perfectly regardless of all external objects.

Convivial Mistake.—His present Majesty once said to Sir J. Irwin, a famous *bon-vivant*, "They tell me Sir John, you love a *glass* of wine. "Those, Sire, who have so reported me to your Majesty," answered he bowing profoundly, "do me great injustice, they should have said—*a bottle*".

The Wishes Gratified.—In order to ascertain the idea a sailor had of happiness, and the compass of his wants, he was informed, that every thing he could wish for in three times should be given him. "Why, then," cries Jack, "let me have all the rum in the world." What next?—"Why let me have all the tobacco in the world." And what else?—"D——e if I know:—why you may give me a little *more* rum!"

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TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1819-20.

Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders	First Officers	Second Officers	Third Officers	Fourth Officers	Surgeons	Pursers	Consignments	To be a float 1819.	To be in Downs 1819.
[illegible]										Bombay & China	19 Oct.	8 Dec.
[illegible]mas Coutts,	1334	S. Marjoribanks,	W. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	H. B. Askew	Fred. Madan	A. Vincent	Ser. Simoens	W. Maltman			
[illegible] of Bolcarras,	1417	Company's Ship,	Jas. Jameson,	D. R. Newall	P. Baylis	Alex. Bell	F. G. Moore	Henry Arnot	Wm. Bruce	Bombay & China	2 Nov.	23 Dec.
[illegible] Hastings	1000	H. M. Sampson,	Thos. Larkins,	T. Addison	George Mason	Wm. Haylett	N. DeSt. Croix		T. Collingwood			
[illegible] Thames,	1430	Hen. Blanshard,	Chas. LeBlanc,	R. Woodruff	H. H. Sumner	C. Steward	G. Dewdney	Thos. Godwin	Edw. King	St. Helena Benc. Penang & China	Do.	Do.
2 London,	1331	Company's Ship,	P. Cameron,	B. Broughton	W. Longcroft	T. B. Penfold	W. Packman	D. Mackenzie	J. D. Smith			1820.
Asia,	958	Henry Bonham,	T. F. Balderston,	J. T. E. Flint,	Thos. Davey	R. H. Rind	J. Gisborne	J. M. Hodges	Jas. Gardner			
Astell,	820	George Gooch,	F. Cresswell,	Wm. Evans	T. A. Davis	—	—	W. Cumming	Wm. L. Grave	Bengal & China	17 Nov.	6 Jan.
Castle Huntly,	1200	John Paterson,	H. A. Drummond	—	—	—	—	—	John Stewart			
[illegible]ng,	1320	Company's Ship,	Wm. Paterson,	R. Glasspoole	W. R. Blakeley	K. MacDonald	J. Griffiths	R. Simmons	Sam. Jas. Lee	St. Hel. Bombay and China	17 Dec.	5 Feb.
[illegible] Melville,	1200	Robert Wigram,	John Stewart,	—	—	—	—	—	S. H. Ayers			
[illegible]ra,	1325	George Palmer,	M. Hamilton,	—	—	—	—	—	—			
[illegible] of Huntly,	1200	John M'Taggart,	Donald M'Leod,	J. S. H. Fraser	—	—	—	—	Robert Hogg	Bombay & China	31 Dec.	20 Feb.
[illegible]nce Regent,	953	Henry Bonham,	John Innes,	J. S. Biles	Thos. Baker	Henry B. Bax	—	—	—			
[illegible] of York,	1327	S. Marjoribanks,	A. H. Campbell,	J. Shepherd	J. Cruikshank	H. L. Thomas	John Orr	Wm. Lang	J. Wm. Rose	Madras & China	Do.	
[illegible] Buckinghamshire,	1369	Company's Ship.	Fredk. Adams,	James Head	Wm. Pulham	Amb. Rivers	Thos. Allchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham			
[illegible] [illegible]well,	1335	Mathew Isacke,	T. Saunders,	—	—	—	—	—	—		1820.	
[illegible]eby Castle,	1212	Company's Ship,	J. B. Sotheby,	T. W. Barrow	Robt. Lowis	Jas. Murdoch	Robt. Robson	Jas. Halliday	Cras. Jobling	China.	28 Feb.	19 Apr.
[illegible]ss. of Ely,	952	Robert Wigram,	Brook Kay,	—	—	—	—	—	Wm. Millett,			
[illegible] Hewitt,	894	Company's Ship,	James Pearson,	Tim. Smith	Rees Thomas	John Hillman	A. Broadhurst	Edw. Turner	—			
[illegible] Amelia.	1200	Robert Williams,	Edw. Balston,	—	—	—	—	—	—